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9 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

10 NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

11 OAKLAND DIVISION

13 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

14 Plaintiff,

15 v.

16 JUAN DOMINGUEZ (aka "Green Eyes"),

17 Defendant.

) CASE NO. 21-CR-311 YGR

) UNITED STATES' SENTENCING
MEMORANDUM

) Hon. Yvonne Gonzalez Rogers

) Hearing Date: June 22, 2023
Time: 2:00 p.m.

1 **I. INTRODUCTION**

2 The government submits this memorandum in advance of the sentencing of defendant Juan
 3 Dominguez (aka “Green Eyes”). Dominguez pled guilty to one count of Conspiracy to Commit Assault
 4 with a Deadly Weapon/Assault Resulting in Serious Physical Injury in Aid of Racketeering, in violation
 5 of Title 18, United State Code, Section 1959(a)(6). The parties have entered into a plea agreement under
 6 Federal Rule of Criminal Procedure 11(c)(1)(C), pursuant to which they have agreed that an appropriate
 7 sentence for Dominguez’s crime is 24 months of incarceration followed by one year of supervised
 8 release. *See ECF No. 108 (Plea Agreement) ¶ 8.*¹ The government respectfully requests that the Court
 9 approve this agreement and impose a sentence of 24 months, as Probation also has recommended.

10 **II. FACTUAL BACKGROUND**

11 **A. Procedural History**

12 On August 12, 2021, a federal grand jury returned a three-count indictment charging six
 13 defendants with (1) Hobbs Act Conspiracy (Count One); (2) Conspiracy to Commit Murder in Aid of
 14 Racketeering (Count Two); and (3) Conspiracy to Commit Assault with a Deadly Weapon/Assault
 15 Resulting in Serious Physical Injury in Aid of Racketeering (Count Three). ECF No. 1. Defendant
 16 Dominguez was charged in Counts Two and Three only. The indictment alleges the defendants’
 17 membership in a racketeering enterprise known as “El Hoyo Palmas” (EHP), an associated-in-fact group
 18 consisting of Norteño street gang members and associates. On February 23, 2023, Dominguez pled
 19 guilty to Count Three as part of a global resolution of the charges set forth in the indictment. The
 20 government has agreed to dismiss Count Two (VICAR murder conspiracy) of the indictment as against
 21 Dominguez at the time of sentencing. Plea Agreement ¶ 14.

22 **B. Offense Conduct & Other Relevant Conduct**

23 **1. Background of El Hoyo Palmas**

24 EHP is subservient to the Nuestra Familia (NF) prison gang and, specifically, the Santa Clara
 25 County Regiment of the NF, operating in San Jose, California and the surrounding Santa Clara County

27 ¹ The plea agreement erroneously includes a 3-year period of supervised release. The parties
 28 plan to modify the plea agreement at the hearing to reflect the statutory 1-year maximum period of
 supervised release authorized for the felony charge to which Dominguez has pled.

1 area. (See PSR ¶¶ 1-12.) EHP has been in existence in San Jose since the 1970s. (PSR ¶ 13.) EHP has
 2 its own logos, tags, hand gestures, and terminology to designate themselves in public settings, such as
 3 the letter “P” or the word “Palmas,” the logo of the Pittsburgh Pirates professional baseball team, and
 4 Hawaiian style shirts with palm trees. (PSR ¶ 15.)

5 The NF and EHP have common purposes, which include: committing crimes of violence to
 6 promote and enhance the reputation of the enterprise and to keep rivals gang members in fear of it;
 7 enriching leaders, members, and associates through trafficking of controlled substances and firearms and
 8 through the commission of robberies; and providing financial support to gang members who are charged
 9 with crimes or incarcerated. (PSR ¶ 14.)

10 EHP, like other Norteño street gangs, has multiple “generations.” EHP is comprised of six
 11 generations.² Each generation consists of several years’ worth of members and has its own higher- and
 12 lower-ranking members. Typically, one gains status within EHP based on the commission of violent
 13 acts on behalf of the gang (or the willingness to do so) or by making money through narcotics or other
 14 criminal ventures. (See PSR ¶¶ 12, 14, 17.) The six generations of EHP loosely reflect seniority within
 15 the gang, with the first generation being the oldest and the sixth generation being the newest. Meetings
 16 are held regularly, at which members pay dues and receive information about gang-related activities.
 17 During the meetings, attendees were generally separated by their respective generation. Prospective
 18 members need to prove their worth to gain entrance into EHP. Gaining entrance is often referred to as
 19 “being blessed.”

20 EHP members are required to follow rules as dictated by both EHP and the NF more broadly.
 21 For EHP members, these rules were centered around respect, contributing to the gang, and not
 22 cooperating with law enforcement. (PSR ¶ 17.) A violation of the rules can be met with “DP” or
 23 “discipline,” which often involves being assaulted by other members. Other times a member can be
 24 “removed,” which can include being killed.

25
26

27 ² In approximately 2009-2010, the San Jose Police Department conducted a large takedown of
 28 the earlier generations of EHP, many of whom were/are incarcerated. Consequently, the generations
 that were the most active during the period relevant to this indictment were the fourth, fifth, and sixth
 generations.

1 **2. Underlying FBI Investigation**

2 The FBI utilized multiple wiretaps in the Operation Quiet Storm/Grim Dawn investigation (e.g.,
 3 the related cases—*see* PSR p. 2) into the NF and EHP. Regarding EHP, those wiretaps included
 4 interceptions captured on a telephone utilized by Dominguez:

TELEPHONE USER	TARGET TELEPHONE
Juan Dominguez	TT6
Jose Garcia	TT8, TT10
Juan Gonzalez	TT9

9 Much of the evidence supporting the indictment in this case came from these intercepted
 10 communications, and through these intercepted communications, the FBI learned that Dominguez was
 11 the “channel” between the EHP street gang and the NF prison.

12 **3. Union City Robbery Conspiracy³**

13 In early September 2018, several members of EHP conspired to rob drug dealers at a residence in
 14 Union City. From intercepted communications, the FBI learned of the conspiracy, which they were able
 15 to interrupt prior to its commission.

16 The conspiracy began when Defendant Caleb Eller⁴ notified Defendant Jose Garcia of two marks
 17 (referred to in the intercepted calls as “licks”) in an intercepted call on September 4, 2018. (TT8,
 18 Session 3058.) In that call, Eller informed Garcia that in one location the residents “push powder”
 19 (slang for cocaine) and said that he believed that by robbing the location, they would be able to “come
 20 up” with at least a “brick” (slang for kilogram) as well as money for another brick. Garcia asked,
 21 “What’s the deal with them? We have to knock doors down? Is there an easy way in? Or wait for
 22 somebody?” Eller told him that the residents were two brothers who had already been robbed once
 23 before, and so he did not expect them to put up a fight, but that Garcia would have to “boot the door
 24 down and get it from them.” (TT8, Session 3058.) Garcia responded, “Ok, ok, I don’t give a fuck how
 25

26 ³ Dominguez was not charged in Count One of the indictment. The government is including this
 27 section only to provide background on the nature of the conspiracy charge to which Dominguez has pled
 28 guilty.

⁴ To date, Eller has not been located or arrested.

1 it goes down.” (TT8, Session 3058.) Eller said he would give Garcia the address of the house, and later
 2 texted Garcia “Union City” and “Drives a black Mustang.” (TT8, Sessions 3089, 3091.) Garcia then
 3 contacted Defendant Kyle Leonis via text message, writing: “I have a job for us” and “I’m a make sure
 4 after this you are blessed.” (TT8, Sessions 3068, 3070, 3072, 3074.) Defendant Leonis later responded
 5 that he was “wit whatever boy.” (PSR ¶ 17; TT8, Sessions 3151, 3154, 3156, 3158, 3160.) Eller and
 6 Garcia continued to talk about the robbery, with Eller noting that if the two brothers who lived at the
 7 robbery mark were “slapped up a bit,” they would “give up” the drugs and money. (TT8, Session 3103.)

8 In the days following, Garcia and others went to Union City to locate the robbery mark and
 9 conduct surveillance. For example, on September 10, 2018, Garcia and Defendant Paul Valenzuela
 10 discussed going with Defendant Juan Gonzalez to Union City to take a “dry run” at the proposed
 11 robbery location. (TT8, Sessions 4259, 4284, 4295.) On September 17, 2018, Garcia and Gonzalez
 12 discussed additional surveillance that Gonzalez had done of the Union City location, and Gonzalez
 13 notified Garcia that he had seen a couple with a baby at the address. (TT9, Session 4830.) Gonzalez
 14 told Garcia that he planned to go back to the address and “post up” (conduct additional surveillance),
 15 and both Garcia and Gonzalez discussed “needing this,” because things had been “slow” lately. (TT9,
 16 Session 4835.)

17 4. **Suspected “Leak” & Conspiracy to Assault the Suspected Informant**

18 On September 20, 2018, based on the intercepted calls summarized above and others not
 19 summarized herein, the FBI conducted a search warrant at the Union City residence. On October 2,
 20 Eller informed Garcia that federal agents had gone to the house. Garcia then called Defendant
 21 Dominguez to tell Dominguez that the planned robbery was off. (TT10, Session 2764 (Garcia tells
 22 Dominguez: “The fucken alphabet boys got that address. You know the one.”).) Garcia and Dominguez
 23 both suspected that there was a “loose screw” (i.e., an informant) in their crew who had notified the FBI
 24 of the anticipated robbery plot. (PSR ¶ 2(f); TT10, Session 2764, 2794.)

25 By October 14, intercepted communications revealed that Garcia believed that he had identified
 26 Victim-1 as the suspected informant. (TT10, Session 377 (Garcia says: “(“I found the loose screw ...
 27 it’s in my own house”).) Subsequent intercepted communications suggested that Garcia assaulted
 28 Victim-1 on October 14, and on October 15, Garcia told Dominguez in an intercepted call that Garcia

1 was told by “the homie” that Victim-1 needed to be “let go.” (PSR ¶ 2(g); TT6, Session 19315.) On
 2 October 16, 2018, Victim-1 did not show up for work and cut off contact with Dominguez, Garcia,
 3 Gonzalez, Leonis, and Valenzuela. Over the next two days, Dominguez was captured on intercepted
 4 communications with his fellow gang associates discussing what had been done to try and locate the
 5 alleged informant. (See PSR ¶ 2(h); TT10, Session 4989 (call between Garcia and Dominguez, where
 6 Garcia says that Victim-1 had quit his job and not returned home, and Dominguez says, “Ya, he’s gone”
 7 and notes that “we’ll be ready” if he returns).) During this time, Dominguez conspired with others to
 8 look for Victim-1 at Victim-1’s home and his place of work, and by monitoring Victim-1’s cell phone—
 9 which Dominguez had in his possession—in order to find Victim-1 and assault him as a form of
 10 discipline for violating a rule of the EHP enterprise. (PSR ¶ 2(h).)

11 **III. Dominguez’s Criminal History**

12 Dominguez has a felony conviction from 2004 for possession of a controlled substance and a
 13 loaded weapon, robbery in the second degree, and vehicle theft. The government agrees with
 14 Probation’s calculations that Dominguez’s total criminal history score is three, which places him in a
 15 Level II Criminal History Category. (PSR ¶ 39.)

16 **IV. SENTENCING RECOMMENDATION**

17 Consideration of all of the sentencing factors set forth in Title 18, United States Code, Section
 18 3553(a) demonstrates that a 24-month sentence for Dominguez is sufficient, but not greater than
 19 necessary, to comply with the purposes set forth in Section 3553(a), paragraph (2).

20 The parties’ proposed sentence reflects the seriousness of Dominguez’s criminal activity—as a
 21 member of a notorious criminal street gang—to conspire with others to assault another member of the
 22 gang who Dominguez suspected of violating one of the gang’s fundamental rules: no cooperation with
 23 law enforcement. Dominguez’s status within the gang is exemplified by the intercepted
 24 communications demonstrating that he served as a “channel” between EHP gang members and the NF.
 25 Dominguez’s statements and actions demonstrate that he was ready and willing to enforce the rules of
 26 his gang: he repeatedly spoke with Garcia about finding Victim-1, and participated in efforts to locate
 27 Victim-1, including by monitoring Victim-1’s cell phone.

28 As noted, the government does not dispute Probation’s determination that Dominguez has a

1 Criminal History Category of II (*see* PSR ¶ 39), and the parties agreed in the plea agreement to an
2 offense level of 15, after acceptance of responsibility. That yields a guidelines calculation of 21 months
3 to 27 months (*see* PSR ¶ 63). The parties, and Probation, agree that an appropriate disposition for
4 Dominguez is 24 months, which is a mid-range guidelines sentence that takes into account the fact that
5 (1) Dominguez accepted responsibility in this case as part of a global resolution with his co-defendants,
6 which resolution has facilitated a speedy resolution of the matter (and prior to cooperators being
7 identified); (2) this is Dominguez's first federal offense; and (3) Dominguez grew up in an area of San
8 Jose where gang violence was common, which may have led him to believe that he had few other
9 options to pursue a different life. Considering these factors, the parties' proposed 24-month sentence is
10 a significant custodial sentence that is "sufficient but not greater than necessary" to satisfy the sentencing
11 goals of Title 18, United States Code, Section 3553.

12 **V. CONCLUSION**

13 For the reasons set forth above, the government requests that the parties' plea agreement
14 pursuant to Rule 11(c)(1)(c) be accepted by the Court and that the defendant be sentenced to 24 months
15 of imprisonment followed by one year of supervised release.

16 DATED: June 15, 2023

Respectfully submitted,

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18 First Assistant United States Attorney

19 _____/s/_____
20 MARI OVERBECK
21 Assistant United States Attorney